



# THE MISSISKOU STANDARD

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## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

### Legislative Council.

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

The Hon. Mr. Jones took the oath and his seat.

The postage of all letters and papers addressed by and to members of the House were ordered to be paid by the clerk of the House, and charged to the contingent account.

Adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.  
Monday, August 21.

The hon. Mr. Masson took the oath. The hon. Mr. Cuthbert, from the Special committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they had drawn up an Answer to the Speech from the Throne, which he delivered at the table.

It was then moved and resolved that the Address be taken into consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Joliette in the chair. After some time the committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, which was ordered.

The Address was ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock this day.

### House of Assembly.

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

Mr. Gury rose and requested to be informed whether or not her Majesty's Government in this province was represented in the House; or if there were any hon. member disposed to be its representative, (laughter.) It had been generally said that certain hon. members of the House were particularly in the good graces of the Provincial Executive; that they had the good fortune to captivate the colonial administration [laughter.] He (Mr. G.) would be very happy to know who these persons were, for in the course of a few days he should most probably have occasion to require of them some information respecting the views of the Executive on certain points and on one representation made by the House in particular. He alluded to the address respecting the plurality of offices, on which there was but one opinion, and he was very anxious to learn something respecting the determination of the Executive on this point. He would therefore be very happy to find that the Executive was represented in the House [laughter.]

Mr. Lafontaine said a few words which almost wholly escaped us. He was happy to find that the hon. member for Sherbrooke had repudiated the title he formerly enjoyed, of 'Leader of his Majesty's opposition in the House of Assembly.'

Mr. Gury said that if he understood the hon. member rightly, he had defended himself very strongly against the imputation which he conceived had been directed against him. Mr. G. made a few other observations which created some laughter, but from that cause and some confusion in the gallery we were unable to catch the import of those observations.

After a few words from Mr. Berthelot, the matter dropped.

### STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The House went into committee on the state of the province, Mr. A. C. Taschereau in the chair.

Mr. Morin having stated that he was as yet unprepared with any proposition, moved that the chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker Papineau rose and said that it was very evident from the occurrences of yesterday that no change had taken place for the better, in the policy of the Executive since last Session. The promises by which the Governor had endeavored to deceive the people, remained unsatisfied & he (Mr. Speaker) hoped that the representatives of the people would convince the Governor that in return for his treachery and duplicity he would obtain nothing but what he deserved and ought to expect. If the Governor had nothing to offer the House but what was contained in the flimsy and contemptible document purporting to be a speech from the throne, how could it possibly be expected that the representatives of the people would retract the determination they had so nobly supported during the last few years? On the contrary, the Executive had by late acts

steeped itself still deeper in degradation and infamy, and consequently rendered it still more imperative on the representatives of the people, to stand boldly forward and assert their rights. The Executive had shown itself, so far from being disposed to remove grievances, as a supporter of every species of abuse. Had the Executive done anything to cause the House to wave in its often and openly expressed determination to have justice done the country ere it detracted its declarations of the last three Sessions and that of last year in particular? Was it by the contemptible document which he then held in his hand (the opening speech) that the Government thought to succeed in its plans of deception? No; the Executive was sinking deeper into infamy as each day passed over its head. It had convoked the present session at a most unusual and inconvenient season, and upon what grounds? If upon no other than what appeared on the face of the flimsy document alluded to, the summoning together of the Legislature was a bitter mockery of and insult to the people of the province, and ought to call forth the strong and decided reprobation of the representatives of that people. He could regard the convocation in no other light than as a malicious and vexatious act on the part of the Governor, unless indeed it were made under a hope that a few members of the House might be bribed over to concur in the petty and degrading intrigues of the Executive. A great deal of pomp had been displayed; numbers of troops had paraded, cannons had roared and guns had rattled, and all for what? Just, to tell the representatives of the people what they all knew perfectly before, so much idle display had been employed to reiterate it in their ears. How degrading a spectacle was yesterday presented in the littleness and contemptibility of the British Government through the littleness and contemptibility of its representative? How much more was this degradation aggravated by the fact of numbers of Americans having visited the vain glorious spectacle. Those Americans must certainly have gone away from the Council chamber gratified with having witnessed the beauty of Monarchical institutions in all its splendour. They had no doubt contrasted all that display with the simplicity and straightforwardness of their own institutions. Accustomed in their own land to have documents laid before them remarkable for their clearness and simplicity, they must have heard with astonishment the paltry series of subterfuges employed by a British Government in concocting a speech to be delivered before a Legislative body. However, if Lord Gosford thought by means of such a speech to wheedle the representatives of the people out of money—his sole object—he was very much mistaken. To effect his object he ought to have referred to documents of more credit than the iniquitous reports of the Royal Commissioners and have told the people something more palatable than that certain resolutions had been passed by the British Parliament by large majorities. It was true that those majorities had been large in numbers but were extremely little in honesty. They were something like the majorities that in 1774 drove the old colonies to assert their independence, enunciating doctrines that ought long ago to have been exploded. On American ground, the seeds sown by those majorities were likely to produce fruit anything but palatable to their sowers. (Mr. Speaker here entered into a long detail respecting the growth of discontent in the old colonies; entered into a full examination of the whole of the Commissioners' report, almost paragraph by paragraph; and repeated his oft-told abuse of the Executive, the public officers, and the Legislative Council. He spoke for upwards of three hours, but we think that the substance of those of his remarks that may be called new will be found above. He concluded by recommending the House to persist in its determination to do no business with the Legislative Council as at present constituted.)

Mr. Gury would not at that moment enter into a lengthened examination of the multifarious points touched upon by the hon. Speaker, deferring such a task until a future period when there was something tangible before the House in the shape of a proposition. He could not, however, but say that the doctrines advocated by the hon. Speaker, tend not only to destroy the connexion between this colony and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but to shake the very foundations of social order. Among the most prominent of the topics touched upon by the hon. speaker is that of the Governor, the Ministry and their acts and promises. These were interesting, but he [Mr. G.] did not feel called upon to express his opinions that evening on any subject connected with the administration. It was evident that dis-

sensions among us had been fomented and availed of,—that large promises had been made and some steps taken of all of which it was impossible to speak with praise, but he (Mr. G.) would simply declare, as sufficient for that occasion, that he felt it incumbent on him to adhere to his principles unmoved by any feeling either of esteem or contempt which he might entertain for the administration. Indeed that was not the present question—although the learned and hon. speaker had with much ability and art contrived to give it a prominent place in his picture of colonial affairs. The two points seemed to be whether we should proceed with the work of legislation or not.—It could not be doubted, it was not concealed, that a large proportion of the members were determined on abstaining entirely, and the speech of the hon. Speaker was well calculated not only to confirm them in that determination, but to make converts to that opinion. He (Mr. G.) deemed it right to reserve himself for the day of discussion, and merely to make a few observations solely to point out that neither an imbecile Governor, nor a worthless administration, nor yet a drowsy, incapable and wavering ministry ought to be sufficient to induce the house to lose sight of the interests of the country, and to abdicate the posts to which they had been called by the favor of their constituents. He (Mr. G.) was not in the secret, but if rumors could be trusted, it was the intention of many hon. members, on these grounds as urged by the hon. Speaker, to resist the claim made upon them not only by the Government but by their country, and these men called themselves Patriots! To reiterate complaints was not enough; it was our duty to heartily set about correcting every evil within our reach.—The first of these was the want of money so universally felt, when we had half a million in the two vaults...we were bound to make good our engagements, and to put that sum in circulation. The hon. Speaker ought to be aware that there are other grievances...real grievances...existing in this province and which had not even been mentioned in the eloquent peroration of that hon. gentleman. For instance, there are the feudal rights, the abolition of which is so loudly demanded by a large portion of the inhabitants of this province; this could be done on equitable principles, and no doubt also the extension of Register offices could. Another grievance was the want of a bankrupt law, the absence of which is so severely felt by the mercantile part of the community. There are also great abuses in the administration of justice, a thorough revision of which was absolutely necessary. To these are to be added as requiring a long and laborious session of the Legislature, the question of the waste lands of the Crown so as to place them within the reach of the actual settler, also imposing a tax on non-resident landholders; the state of various public offices, with a view to ensure a ready and economical despatch of public business,—the education of youth, the reduction of the enormous tariffs which pressed upon the people, the framing of a tariff for the public officers. There was also the Township and Parish bill...the banking system...the currency question, and that of the union? Was this enumeration not enough to induce members to forego some prejudices and prepossession? He did not think that the house should pledge itself to refuse to proceed to business unless better reasons than has yet been, should be urged. It would not be doing justice to the country. He did not consider it right in hon. members to make it a *sine qua non* for proceeding to business that there should be an elective council. He called on the hon. Speaker to say whether it was not true, that the motion for an elective council was made & passed with an understanding that it should not be insisted on. He hoped that the hon. member for Bellechasse, would on Monday bring the question before the house in a palpable form. He was afraid of intrigues, and a crisis was at hand. There should be no delay in meeting the urgency of the case.

Mr. Berthelot in reply to some of the observations that fell from the hon. member for Sherbrooke, (Mr. Gury) would say that he (Mr. B.) had an Elective Council very much at heart, but he did not make it a *sine qua non* for the good of the country, (Heart heard from Mr. Gury.) He (Mr. B.) was sure that there was not a member in the house who did not act from a sincere wish of benefitting his country, and he felt convinced that the majority could be induced to forego their demand that the legislative council should be rendered elective, provided that body were made so that it would act more in unison with the wishes of the great body of the people. For the present he would abstain from expressing his opinion on the expediency of the house resolving to proceed to business or not, reserving himself until the great ques-

tion came before the house,—the state of the Province,—until that had been fully discussed, it was useless for the hon. member for Sherbrooke to enumerate a variety of measures which it was necessary should be brought forward, as clearly as possible. No one would attempt to deny that there was a great and crying want in the country for a long and laborious Session, but it remained to be seen whether that could take place in the present state of affairs, consistently with the determination of the house to advance the fundamental interests of the country at all hazards.

Mr. Lafontaine, did not entirely agree with the hon. member who spoke last. He (Mr. L.) did not believe that there ever could be peace in this country without an elective legislative council, and for his part it should be his hourly cry until the council was rendered elective. It might possibly happen that if additions were made to the council as at present constituted an useful session might be the result, but for his part he had no confidence in it. As said by a certain ex-member of that house before a committee of the house of commons in 1827, the only way of reconciling parties in this province was by making the legislative council an elective body. One thing was at all events very evident to him (Mr. L.) there could not be a session with the legislative council as at present constituted.

Mr. Morin rose to address the house but was interrupted by

Mr. Stuart who said he should like to know what was the question before the chair.

The chairman read the motion.

Mr. Stuart—I apprehend that no one objects to it.

After a few words from Mr. Gury and Mr. Morin, the committee rose and on reporting obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The house then, at half-past 8, adjourned.

### ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

The clerk laid before the House, the Librarian's Report; General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers for 1836, and a Return of Emigrants arrived at Quebec and Montreal for the same year.

On motion of Mr. Morin, it was ordered that 200 copies of the Journals be printed; that the postages of all letters and manuscripts addressed to & from the members, be paid by the clerk, and charged in the contingent accounts; and that all petitions of a private nature received during the Session do lie on the table until otherwise ordered by the House.

The House then went into committee on the state of the province, and his Excellency's speech; the committee to sit again on Monday next.

Monday, 21st August, 1837.

Mr. Gury moved that the order of the House referring his Excellency's Speech to the committee of the whole House on the state of the province, be discharged; and that the said speech be referred to a special committee of five members, with instruction to prepare the draught of an answer to the said speech.

Yeas, Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bowman, Colby, DeBlury, Gury, Larue, Menut, Moore, and Wood [10.]

Nays, Messrs. Amiot, Bardy, Barnard, Beaudouin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Besserer, Blanchard, Boissonault, Bouffard, Boutilier, Cardinal, Careau, Cazeau, Cherrier, Child, Clapham, Cote, Courteau, Desautiers, Deblois, DeTonnancour, De Witt, J. Dorion, P. A. Dorion, Chs. Drolet, J. T. Drolet, Duboril, Duvernay, Fortin, Girouard, Gôlbout, Hebert, Huot, Jobin, Knight, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lajoie, Lafrancois, Leslie, Leterneau, McCracken, Marquis, Meilleur, Methot, Morin, Mousseau, Nelson, Noel, O'Callaghan, Perault, Power, Prouly, Raymond, Rochbrune, Rodier, Roy, Scott, Simon, Stuart, Tache, A. C. Taschereau, J. A. Taschereau, Tetu, Toomy, Trudel, Viger [66.]

The House then went into committee on the state of the province, and on his Excellency's speech; the committee to sit again to-morrow.

### Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief having been pleased to appoint 2 o'clock yesterday, as the hour for receiving the Address of the Legislative Council in answer to the speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session, that Honorable Body accordingly proceeded to the Castle of St. Lewis at the time appointed, in the

usual order, and presented the following

### ADDRESS:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

1. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your Excellency's Speech from the Throne.

2. We are fully sensible of the motives which have induced her Majesty's Government to assemble the Legislature at this unusual period, and we view with intense interest the communications which your Excellency has been desired to make of the proceedings which have taken place since last session, in the Imperial Parliament, and of the principal objects of the Resolutions therein adopted on the affairs of this country, and we assure your Excellency that we shall consider it our duty to concur in any Constitutional Bill to provide for the payment of arrears now due for the civil service of this Government, so as to render unnecessary the exercise of the power intended to be intrusted to your Excellency by an act of the Imperial Parliament.

3. We have received with unfeigned regret the mournful intelligence of the demise of our late deservedly beloved Monarch, and we concur with your Excellency in believing that few Kings have reigned more in the affections of their subjects than William the Fourth. The warm and lively interest he always took in every matter connected with the welfare of his Canadian subjects, cannot fail to increase their feelings of regret for his loss.

4. We observe that the accession of our present Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, to the Throne of the British Empire, has not produced any alteration in the course that had been previously furnished for your Excellency's adoption.

5. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the measures which it may be desirable to adopt under the existing circumstances of the country, we are fully persuaded of the earnest desire of her Majesty's Government to co-operate with the Legislature in the removal of every obstacle to the beneficial working of the existing constitution, & in the correction of every defect which time & experience have developed in the laws & institutions of this province, or in the administration of the Government; & we will cordially unite with your excellency in effecting such improvements as may be calculated to promote the welfare and interests of all classes, and thereby to strengthen the connexion subsisting between Great Britain and Lower Canada.

6. We shall give our best consideration to the local acts which have expired, with a view to renewing such as may have proved useful, and to any bill of indemnity to cover the monies which your Excellency deemed it expedient to advance for the relief of the inhabitants who suffered last winter by a partial or total failure of the crops; as also for the monies advanced for the preservation of the Chanably Canal, and for the maintenance of the quarantine establishment.

7. We can assure your Excellency that we are firmly convinced of your conscientious belief that the principles which you have laid down for your guidance are calculated to promote the real interests of the country, and to secure to all her Majesty's Canadian subjects, those rights, privileges and liberties which the spirit of the constitution was intended to impart and which all are bound to support and maintain.

8. At a time like the present, when by the secret and overt exertions of some designing and influential men, distrust and apprehension have been excited throughout various parts of the Province, & disobedience & resistance to the Laws have been publicly inculcated, the legislative council think it their bounden duty again to assure your Excellency of their firm and undivided support in every emergency to secure the integrity of the Constitution, to defend the connexion which so happily for them subsists between the Mother Country and this highly favoured Province and that they will, to the utmost of their power, exercise as they have always done, the important duties intrusted to them by the constitution, with devoted loyalty to their Sovereign, and with due regard to the interests of the Empire at large, and that they will most cordially co-operate with your Excellency, in all measures calculated to maintain and perpetuate the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

To which his Excellency was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

In returning you my thanks for this Address, I cannot avoid expressing to you the perfect satisfaction I feel at knowing



that my endeavours to effect such improvements as may promote and perpetuate the peace and prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects, will meet with your zealous co-operation and support.

The attempts, to which you refer that have been made to sow distrust and apprehension in the public mind, and to inculcate disobedience and resistance to the Laws, while they cannot fail to excite feelings of the deepest regret, make it the duty of all who have the good of the Province at heart to lay aside, in such a conjuncture as the present, all minor considerations; and to strive to combine the energies, talents and patriotism of the country in one common effort to avert the calamities of internal discord, the inevitable result of such attempts, and to place the Province in a position to realize those advantages which under Divine Providence are so readily within her reach.

Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 23d August, 1837,

#### House of Assembly.

Monday, 21st August, 1837.

#### STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The Order of the Day for the house in committee on the State of the Province having been demanded,

Mr Gagy rose and said that he was desirous, before the house went into committee, of asking the hon. member for Bellechasse, whether it was the intention of that hon. member of submitting any resolutions this day.

Mr Morin said that it would not be in his power, this day, to submit any proposition to the committee of the whole house! He however hoped to be able to come forward to-morrow with something.

Mr Gagy having addressed the house in French said that he might venture perhaps to express in English what he had already said in the French language, in order that hon. members not conversant with the latter, might be enabled to understand the propositions he intended to submit to the house. The house had complained for a series of years of a variety of grievances and abuses in the government of this province, but the administration, thus far, had not thought fit to notice them; the Executive Council was still an outrage to the country and the Legislative Council as heretofore was a subject of complaint from all parties. He (Mr G) had always been an adherer to Monarchical principles, considering them the safest foundation for a form of Government. He knew that the majority of the house differed with him in his opinion on this point, but he also knew that a great number of the members forming that majority—if not all of them—had the safety of the country most at heart and were believed willing to sacrifice many of their prejudices for the good and safety of the country. If those members found that the greatest good of the greatest number could be attained without the extension of the elective principle they would be sincerely believed forego, for the present, & perhaps altogether, their demand for an elective council. In order to ascertain, then, what had been done and was likely to be effected in the way of redressing grievances it became necessary to address the Executive requesting information on those points. If on obtaining such information it was found that something had been done by the executive or was likely soon to be effected, in the way of complying with the just & reasonable demands of the house for reform, then he hoped that the house would enable the country to experience, once more, the good effects of wise Legislation of which it had for so long a period been deprived. It was necessary he conceived that no delay should take place in the proceedings of the house to attain so desirable an end, and he therefore disliked the state of things during the last three days. The house had, during that period, done nothing but sit and rise at the call of the chair. He had been anxiously waiting for some proposition from the hon. member for Bellechasse, or any other hon. member, by which a discussion might be had on the present State of the Province and the opinions of hon. members be made fully known; and by which it would be seen whether or not it was the fixed determination of the majority to take no steps whatever in legislation. By adopting the propositions which he (Mr G) was about to make the house would be made aware of the actions and intentions of the Executive, which if it had done its duty had a right to require the house to do so likewise. If it should be found that the Executive had broken all its promises and proved itself unworthy of confidence, he (Mr G) would join the majority of the house in demanding redress of grievance, and he had no doubt but what some of that minority who have hitherto dared night after night to vote contrary to overwhelming majorities, would follow his example, if they found that the Executive deals in fictions and interprets its promises according to circumstances of expediency. In the event of such an event coming to pass he hoped to see entire unanimity prevail in the house, in protesting aloud against such duplicity and in demanding redress of grievances. The propositions which he proposed submitting to their consideration, were in the first place...that the order of reference of the speech of his Excellency, on opening the present session to the committee of the whole house on the state of the province be discharged, and that the said speech be referred to a special committee of five mem-

bers, with direction to draft an address in answer to the speech. In the event of this motion being carried he intended to move to address his Excellency to be informed as to what had been done in the way of remedying abuses; and then a third motion for an address requiring copies of all correspondence that his Excellency may have had with the Home Government in relation to remedying abuses.

The first motion was put from the chair.

Mr Morin said that he hoped sincerely that unanimity would speedily be re-established among all classes of the inhabitants of this province, and there was certainly no circumstance that could give him greater satisfaction and delight, than that the majority of the house should be strengthened with the powerful support of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, whose commanding abilities were well known. He (Mr M.) was glad to find that the hon. member was getting awake to the defects of the present administration, and he hoped that he (Mr G.) would follow up the determination which he had expressed. The hon. member, however, was very wrong, at this early period of the session, to reproach his colleagues with having as yet done nothing. With respect to the two last propositions of the hon. member, he (Mr M.) could have no objection to them although he was fully convinced that they would be of no manner of use. With respect to the first he should certainly oppose it. The house in referring his Excellency's speech to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Province, only followed the precedent of the last and of several other sessions during the last fifteen years, and therefore the course taken on this occasion was neither 'unparliamentary nor unprecedented.' He would entreat the hon. member to withdraw the motion and come forward to-morrow with the motions for addresses to his Excellency for information. He (Mr M.) did not think, however, that the house would gain more information than it was already possessed of, by addressing his Excellency as proposed by the hon. member for Sherbrooke.

Mr. Andrew Stuart said that had a motion been made at the onset to refer his Excellency's speech to a special committee, he certainly should not have opposed it, considering as he did that such a course was the most parliamentary. The house however had determined otherwise by referring the speech to a committee of the whole on the state of the province. By the motion of the hon. member the house was called upon to discharge that order of reference and confine its operations to asking for certain papers from the head of the Executive. And under what circumstances was the house to ask for those papers? Before the speech from the throne on opening the session had been answered. Who ever heard of asking for papers before that necessary step had been taken? He (Mr S) knew nothing about majorities and minorities. It mattered not to him which question was likely to be supported by the greatest number; he would vote according to the dictates of his own conscience regardless of the opinions of this majority or that minority. He was necessarily subject to error, with other men, but having been hitherto accustomed to consult his own opinion, he would do so on the present occasion. The question before the house is one of the most paramount importance, and would require most attentive consideration from hon. members. It was necessary that it should be divested of all extraneous matter, and he would therefore submit, that although it would have been much better to have referred the speech of his Excellency to a special committee, originally, yet the house having once ordered otherwise, he (Mr S) did not see how that determination could well be altered at the present moment. The house having decided that the speech should be considered in a committee of the whole on the state of the province, the sooner the determination can be carried into effect the better. And yet, it was proposed to put off the question for the purpose of asking for papers which, when obtained, could be of no manner of use. The country had arrived at a great crisis, and the house had but one course to pursue in the present stage of its proceedings. It was not by addressing the Executive, praying to know what had been done with regard to the Executive and Legislative councils. The house had but one course to pursue; it must go into committee on the state of the province, and decide upon the resolutions to be proposed by the hon. member for Bellechasse (Morin.) He (Mr S.) was far from supposing that he should concur in the resolutions, knowing the views entertained by the hon. member alluded to. When the resolutions, however, were before the house, some hon. member...the hon. member for Sherbrooke, himself—would perhaps submit amendments to them, and the house would then be enabled to come to a decision. The present proposition was only an indirect method of evading a question which it was absolutely necessary that the house should come to a decision upon without delay. The papers alluded to by the hon. member could not be of any service under existing circumstances. He (Mr S) wished to see the house pronounce its determination upon the plain simple question—whether it was disposed to proceed to business or not. The opportunity for so doing was at hand without the aid of the hon. member's motion, which he (Mr S) conceived could in no way facilitate the proceedings of the house on that question.

Mr Gagy remarked that the hon. member had said that he would give the house the benefit of his vote according to his own judgment. Now, he (Mr G) hoped that when it came to the proof that hon. member would give a better specimen of his judgment than what he had just afforded them. There is a great difference between talking and acting, and he (Mr G) trusted that when it came to the vote the hon. member's actions would differ from his words. The hon. member appeared to be profoundly ignorant of the meaning of the present motion. Worded as he (Mr G) conceived it was to suit the meanest capacity, its meaning appeared to have escaped the professional acumen of the hon. member. But, in some minds there is a great deal of love of self and a wish of power, which blind them to any thing that is not their own; and after what had fallen from the hon. member, it would give him (Mr G) much greater pleasure to be on the side of the house opposite to that on which the hon. member sat in the event of a division. He (Mr G) would say that, considering the course pursued by the hon. member during the last few years—he would not allude to the hon. member's politics of a less recent date...what had fallen from that hon. member was most extraordinary. The hon. member had built a most superb superstructure, but its foundation was as light as the winds. The view which he had taken of the present proposition was entirely erroneous, it being merely a motion to rescind a former order of the house and refer the Speech of his Excellency to a special committee. But the hon. member, for the sake of finding fault with a measure, introduced at this date—not previously introduced, he (Mr G) would say, out of deference to the hon. member—goes out of the question altogether. The motion was, as he (Mr G) had already stated, merely relative to referring the speech of his Excellency to a special committee, instead of following the parliamentary course of considering it in a committee of the whole house. He (Mr G) had been called to this line of conduct, because he saw that the hon. member had shrunk from it, although that hon. member knew nothing of majorities and minorities.

Mr. Stuart said, that the hon. member had thrown into his discourse a degree of personality entirely irrelevant to the question. The hon. member commences his speech in a tone certainly not the most courteous, in accusing another of being actuated by a love of self. It was not given to all the world to possess the splendid talents, the unshrinking firmness, and the high moral energy of the hon. member, and he should consequently look down with a little forbearance on his less gifted fellow mortals. Destined by nature to command, he of course had attained a consciousness of his own superiority; but he should not taunt less gifted beings. We regret that Mr. Stuart was nearly inaudible in the gallery, by which we are rendered unable to give more than a very slight portion of the speech made by him on this occasion. The noise in the gallery was such during the remainder of the time that Mr S. was speaking, that we could only hear a few detached sentences. We understood Mr S. to say that he did not conceive that he was in error with regard to the proposition of the hon. member. It was true that the motion then before the chair related only to the speech from the throne, but the hon. member had certainly declared his intention of following it up with two other propositions, with a view of obtaining certain papers from the head of the Executive.

Mr Gagy in the course of replying made some allusion to the ex-Attorney General, and was instantly called in order by the whole house.

Mr. Stuart said, as we understood him, that when the state of the province came under consideration, he (Mr S) would be very happy to hear all that the hon. member for Sherbrooke, had to say with regard to his (Mr S's) political conduct.

Mr Power said, that had the motion been proposed in the first instance as an amendment, to the motion for referring his Excellency's speech to the committee of the whole on the state of the province; it would have given me (Mr P) the greatest pleasure to have voted for it, because he considered that such would have been the most proper course. As the matter stood, however, he considered that the present motion if carried, would only have the effect of delaying the expression of the house to proceed to business or not, and he would consequently vote against it.

Mr Clapham would wish to ask the hon. Member for Sherbrooke, if he expected to receive any information, relative to the elevation of persons to the Council in the event of the motion alluded to being carried.

Mr Gagy said that he had reason to believe from information he had received, not from any official quarter, but equally creditable, that at the moment there was a batch of Councillors hatching. (Great laughter, and cries of Name! Name!)

Mr Stuart could not see that (to use the words of the hon. member) the hatching of a batch of Councillors had anything to do with the question before the house. Even if it were the case that a batch of Councillors was in process of incubation, what had the proceedings in another branch of the Legislature to do with the house. The hon. member had heard of such batch; from whom had he heard it? Really, was such idle out-door gossip as this to be

told to the collective wisdom of the country deliberating on affairs of the highest importance? He (Mr S.) hardly thought that hon. members could pay any attention to such out-door reports.

After a few words from Mr DeBluary, the house divided when there appeared...

For the motion	10
Against it	65
Majority	55

The house then went into committee on the state of the province. After a short unimportant conversation had taken place, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

#### From the New Orleans Rambler.

We are glad to see that the New York Albion has at length plucked up courage to speak out on the subject of the Canadas. We have been reading his indecisive and half and half twaddle on the subject so long with impatience, that we at length determined to grapple with it ourselves in the right vein, and we can only attribute the accession of pluck which he displays to his having seen our observations, of which his article is a mere travesty, in the Canadian papers, where they were promptly & complacently copied. Let him now follow up the question—a few more similar notices to the misguided and demagogued malcontents, to whom we emphatically say, in the words of the New York Star—'what do they want?—what more do they require?—relative to the nonsense of their looking to this country for an irruption in their favor, will do them all the good in the world, and save them from the inevitable consequences of venturing on an outbreak without any adequate force for the attempt, and with the little they have rendered ineffective by want of the binding power of real oppression. It is much better that these people, whom, from what we have heard of them we are really inclined to like, should be brought to their senses this way, than by the ruthless point of the bayonet, which will certainly be the case if they allow their noisy disturbers much longer to lead them away from their own good, for the peaceably disposed inhabitants of the country are beginning at length fairly to lose all temper at the way they are kept continually in hot water with grievance mongers, as was lately evidenced at the meeting in Montreal.—Why, it appears the opposing party even in Lower Canada are a match for the noise makers, but if they were not, the other Tacon, Sir Francis Head, with the militia of Upper Canada, who are strongly attached to him, would be able to settle the question in 'less than no time,' and thrash hell out of them into the bargain.

*Canadian Loyalty.*...We are very much deceived if the Canadian agitators do not make a bad business of their patriotism, and if Mr. Papineau does not have to retire from that 'line.' Present appearances certainly do not look prosperous for him, and we are very much mistaken if revolution is destined to any decent thrift in that country for a long time to come. The people of the British provinces are, we trust, too sensible and too sagacious to rush into revolutions for the mere accommodation of a few restless demagogues, who have no other means of making great men of themselves. The respectable inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, of both origins, will never follow Papineau into the reckless measures he is endeavoring to bring about. Many of them, undoubtedly, think they have grievances which ought to be removed, and will continue their lawful exertions to effect the object; but they have no idea of plunging the country in civil war and bloodshed for the redress of grievances, that can in due time be gotten rid of peaceably and loyally. The demagogues must have learned too by this time, from the almost universal tone of the American Press that has spoken on this subject, that they have nothing to expect from us either in the shape of sympathy or succor, in any onslaught they may choose to make.

We are satisfied from all the recent indications in the Canadas, that the great body of the people...the pith and stamina of the population are perfectly sound and loyal to the lawful authorities.—*New York Gazette.*

Four men of the Light Company of the 24th Regiment, stationed at Toronto, deserted on the 15th instant, about three in the Morning, from the commissariat guard, in full regimentals, with arms and accoutrements, each having ten rounds of ball cartridge. They took the Commissariat boat oars and sails. As soon as the desertion had been discovered, James Hoy, Pay-Sergeant of the Light Company of the 24th, and two privates, were sent in pursuit of them, and took the steamboat to Niagara. Upon their arrival at Fort Mississauga, they called upon Bombardier John Winstler, of the Royal Artillery, in charge of the Fort, stated to him what had occurred, and that they were commanded to convey to him an order to keep a lookout, and if possible take the deserters. In the afternoon, Winstler described a boat under sail, and rowed in an awkward manner, and making for the river Niagara; and he had no doubt that the men on board were the deserters. He accordingly took Thomas Mackenzie, one of the Artillery attachment with him and, proceeding to the nearest ferry got a boat, in which he and Mackenzie embarked in pursuit, accompanied by an inhabitant of the name of Reston. They overtook the de-

serters when within sixty yards of the American shore, and commanded them to surrender themselves, when one of them replied with an oath that he would not. Winstler then endeavored to intercept them, by getting between them and the American shore; and, at the same time, observed one of the deserters taking aim at him with a gun. He then desired Mackenzie to load a rifle, which he had taken along with him. James Holland was the name of the deserter who thus took aim, but the gun snapped and was not discharged. A person, in a third boat hard by, of the name of Roddy, at this time called out to Winstler, 'Why don't you fire, for you will all be shot?' Upon this Winstler gave orders to Mackenzie to fire, which he did, and one of the deserters...Holland—fell down in the boat; and the remaining three jumped overboard and landed on the American shore. The body of Holland was brought back to Fort Mississauga, where a Coroner's inquest was held upon it, and a verdict of 'justifiable homicide,' returned.—*Mont. Gaz.*

#### For the Mississkoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE—No. 38.

It is not necessary to enter into an argument, or to adduce proofs, to shew that mankind, in general, are unqualified either to enjoy the blessings of friendship, or to fulfil the duties which it involves; because it is universally acknowledged that the principle of selfishness predominates in most people to such an extent, and wields such an overwhelming power, as to preclude all considerations that do not directly minister to the gratification of self in some one of its modes of operation. With many, self, and selfish ends, are all that can affect them. Their thoughts are ever on their own persons...their own comforts—their own families—their own convenience, profit and advantage; and until all their desires are gratified, which, it will be readily acknowledged, is not an easy matter, they have no kindly considerations, or friendly attentions, that can be expended on account of others. With all such persons, it is evident that, so far as they are at all susceptible of friendship, it can only be on commercial, not on disinterested, principles. It is for value received. It is measured by the yard, or weighed in the scales, by pounds and weights. You must first minister to their pleasure and selfishness, in whatsoever form or shape it is the ruling passion, before you can expect an exchange. But the demands of selfishness are so unbounded, that you must never expect a good return, unless you are wholly made for your friend. If you have the purely selfish for your friend, you must acquiesce in all his opinions...hear him out, and that is forever to hear him talk, and have his own way. You must let him be right in all things, and never suppose that he is wrong, nor yourself right, if ever you differ from him. Nay, you must sometimes submit to decisions, and dogmatic assertions, which leave you not only devoid of all knowledge, but even of common sense, if you would presume to differ, and attempt to have an opinion of your own;—for selfishness is the greatest monopolist, as well as the greatest tyrant, in the world.

That friendship, then, be pure, kindly, pleasant, and lasting, it must be founded in congenial dispositions, and maintained by mutual esteem, regard and love, sweetened by mutual civility, courtesy and good offices. Friendship cultivated in this manner exemplifies and illustrates most beautifully the force of our Saviour's golden precept. 'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you: do ye even so to them: for this is the Law and the Prophets.' Here is an admirable precept. Who would have conceived it but the spirit of that God who said, 'Let there be light, and there was light?' I would most earnestly solicit the serious attention of all my readers to this holy, good, just as well as divine precept of religion. It is high as heaven with regard to the vast importance and depth of its meaning, and sublimely pure as the throne of God with regard to its intrinsic quality, tendency and worth, but at the same time, it is the plainest of all precepts; level to the lowest of all capacities of men that are not idiots. The simple question to be determined, in order to ascertain its meaning, is only this. How do you wish other people, in their intercourse and dealings with you, to treat you? Find out, how you wish them to use you, in your presence, and in your absence, and in all matters of dealing with you, which you can do without much search, and you have the manner in which you are bound by the law of your God to treat them. Even the author of Tobit, one of the Apocryphal books, long before Jesus Christ came to be 'a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel,' says 'do that to no man which thou hatest.' These precepts shew what mankind at large ought to be in their intercourse and dealings with one another: but such is the awful degeneracy of human nature that but very few friendships, if any at all, come up to the standard of virtue which God has made binding on the whole race.

Friendship is not only supposed and contemplated in the Scriptures, as a virtue, and a source of mutual happiness; it is also recommended and exemplified. Witness the friendship of David and Jonathan. It was disinterested, warm and durable. Their affection and love remained to each other, while there were powerful considerations ready to separate them, and to convert them into enemies. Solomon speaks of friendship with great commendation. 'A friend loveth at all times.' 'There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.' 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.' 'Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart; so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel.' Iron sharpeneth iron, 'so a man



sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.' These passages show that virtuous friendship is a source of comfort and happiness to both parties—that it is not founded in worldly interests to last no longer than the interest which gave it birth, and on which it depends, but remaining warm and true in adversity as well as in prosperity; giving and taking counsel, advice and instruction, not in the tone of upbraiding and harsh admonition, but in kindness and in love. For it is spoken of as a 'perfume' and as a 'sweetness.'

J. R.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The manuscript enclosed by G. S. was too late for this paper. It will be taken into consideration for a place in the next, if deemed advisable for insertion, but we are not sure that it is admissible.

### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 5, 1837.

Our parliamentary campaign is over after another fruitless attempt at conciliation. The gentlemen are implacable. In their public speeches and resolutions through the country they wear no disguise—in their parliamentary papers, such as are intended to be transmitted to England, they call themselves her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects. Effrontery cannot go much farther. With liberty, and the good of the people, sounding from their lips, they refused to do any business for the welfare of the people. They suffered necessary laws to expire—left a very important section of the province deprived of the administration of what laws still remain—refused to sanction the monies paid out last winter by the Governor to preserve many hundreds from the pangs of famine; and yet these are the friends of the people!

W. BAKER, Esq. told the patriots to their face, within the ramparts of their own strong hold, in his place in Parliament, that 'THIS HOUSE' needed a 'REFORM,' that it was of paramount importance they should reform themselves before a reform in the Council should be attempted. A scene of confusion truly ludicrous followed. The gallery shouted and cheered. The honest members, hearing that it behooved them to reform themselves, were cut to the heart. What! the trade of reform to be taken out of their hands! and instead of operating to be operated upon! Too bad, Mr. W. Baker! How could you have so hurt their feelings? Some were so shocked with the sturdy proposal that they came very high running against the windmill. Some, in the delirium of fury, jumped on foot, and roared out lustily to clear the House—one sweet-natured striping-ordered an official to thrust out of doors a gentleman who had been admitted within the Bar in the Councillors' seat. All, in their consternation, lest it should go abroad that they needed a reform, forgot that a motion for clearing the house was necessary to be made. The insulted gentleman challenged the creature who had ordered him out. The battle was really fought. The immaculate gentlemen did not relish the truth at all, at all. Dr. O'Callaghan had just been dealing out his reform pills with a liberal hand; but he and the rest of them roared out when they were told to swallow some of them. What is the matter, gentlemen, that you have been roaring out so loud! O for sure, says one as soon as he could breathe, Mr. Baker was trying to make us swallow a box of our own pills, & they were tarnation bitter.

Mr. Baker was right, and all that are worth being called the people will thank him for his firmness and intrepidity. The reformers of all but themselves—the talkers about equal rights, have passed bills in their House knowingly, designedly and wilfully framed in such a way as to insure their rejection by the Council, and then slandered the Council for rejecting them. Parcels of bills in the lump, containing clauses to insure their rejection, were sent up to the Council at the end of a session not many years ago, but before the Council could have had time to read them, the gentlemen cleared out, leaving their House without a quorum; thus leaving the Council the alternative of either passing them without exercising its judgment, or to amend them to be—lost. Yes, indeed, THIS HOUSE wants a general reform, 'good men and true,' lovers of truth and justice; not deceivers, revilers, calumniators and smugglers. Wherever these gentlemen have been strolling among the peaceable inhabitants they have left a memorial of the blighting character of their nature.

Our Townships have always been reformers in the true sense of the word, and would, with the other friends of a good government, have, ere this time, procured a redress of all the grievances we had to complain of, if the demagogues had not

hoisted the banners of revolution. Our people have also been distinguished for as much friendly feeling in their intercourse with one another as any people, until the emissaries of the faction had come amongst us to sow the seeds of discord. As the pestilence is in the physical world, wherever it comes, so is radicalism in the moral world, the destroyer of peace and charity—the corrupter of morals—the fomentor of hatred, treachery and evil-speaking—the torch bearing sisters,

'With serpents girt alike, and crown'd with hissing hair,  
In heaven the Dirae call'd.'

We have, this week, as in duty bound, devoted a great portion of our paper to the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament, to the exclusion of other reading matter which we should otherwise have laid before our readers.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Stewart, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec. This most excellent man and venerable prelate died on the 19th of July last, at the house of his Lordship's brother, the Earl of Galloway, in the 63d year of his age. The amiable qualities, Christian virtues and apostolic life of this truly good Shepherd of the Church of England in these provinces, are so well known to the humblest worshipper in that church, that it is quite unnecessary for us, if we were adequate to the task, to dwell upon the numerous excellencies of this faithful and zealous servant of Christ. But we cannot conclude this brief record of the lamented death of the late Lord Bishop of the Diocese, without bearing testimony, though members of another church, to the high esteem in which his Lordship was held by persons of every class and persuasion, throughout both provinces. The church of which he was a prelate, never embraced a more pious and charitable disciple, and never lost a more ardent and devoted friend and supporter. *Mont. Gaz.*

We understand that on Saturday, the day of the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, the clique leaders were completely outwitted by his Excellency. Mr. Morin and suite purposely delayed waiting on the Governor to learn when he would be pleased to receive the address of the House of Assembly in answer to the speech from the Throne until two o'clock, supposing that from the lateness of the hour, Monday morning would be fixed on, previous to which time, the members had made up their minds to leave town. His Excellency, in reply to Mr. Morin's question, stated that he would be ready in an hour to receive the address, when the traitor begged that a later hour might be named, as he was afraid the members could not be called together at so short a notice. His Excellency politely informed him, that he was not very particular, and would allow an additional quarter of an hour. Immediately after the return of the Speaker and other members of the House of Assembly, a sealed paper was placed in the hands of the former, containing an official copy of the proclamation proroguing the Provincial Parliament, which prevented any treason being spouted regarding the Governor's reply to the address of the house—*Montreal Herald.*

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, August 23, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Louis Guay, Remi S. Noel, and Louis Garland, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the Parish of St. Antoine de Tilly, in the County of Lotbinière under the Act 6th Wm. IV. cap. 17.

Pierre Auguste Adolphe Quesnel, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

And his Excellency has been further pleased to discharge C. H. O. Cote of Napierville, Pierre Beaubien, of Montreal, Andre Jobin, of St. Genevieve, Wolfrid Nelson of St. Denis, Pierre Amiot, of Vercheres, J. B. Demouchel, of St. Benoit, and Louis F. Dechambault, of St. Denis, from the Commission of Peace in the District of Montreal, by an Instrument, bearing date at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the twenty fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Office of the Adjutant Gen. of Militia, Quebec, August 24, 1837.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

2d. Batt.—Richelieu....Major Ls. D'Eschambault, dismissed from Her Majesty's service. Captain Frs. Jalbert, do. do. do. Captain Olivier Chamard, do. do. do. 3d Batt.—Montreal....Major L. J. Papineau, do. do. do. 3d Batt....Lake of Two Mountains....Major J. B. Demouchelle, do. do. do. 1st Batt.—Vercheres....Major Pierre Amiot, do. do. do. 3d Batt....Vercheres....Major J. B. Drolet, do. do. do.

A Coroner's inquest was lately held at Toronto, on the body of Mrs. Harriet Henry, wife of Mr. James Henry, auctioneer. It would appear, that suspicion had been excited in consequence of the cat being found dead, and the behaviour of Mr. Henry

and the servant maid. A portion of a basin of gruel, and a bottle from which Mr. Henry gave his wife some drink during the night, were examined, and found to contain arsenic. It also appeared, that, on the previous morning, Mr. Henry would not eat of the fish for breakfast, but contrary to his usual custom, took a piece of pork. On the inquest, Mr. Brent, druggist, and his apprentice, identified the servant maid, Julia Murdoch, as the person to whom Mr. Brent had sold arsenic on the previous Wednesday. Doctors King, Widmer, and other medical gentlemen, proved, that, from the appearance of the bowels and stomach of the deceased, she came to her death from the effect of corrosive mineral poison, and that they had reason to suspect, that the poison was arsenic. The jury returned a verdict, that Harriet Henry came to her death by means of metallic poison, administered to her by Julia Murdoch, and that James Henry, the husband of the deceased aided and assisted in the administration thereof. They were both fully committed to await their trial at the next assizes.

#### LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

on the 4th inst.

Shubal Smith,	Nahum Arms,
Mrs. Welthauy Stevens,	Michael Karely,
William Lavery,	Charles Reynolds,
Demaiselle Jane Reynolds,	John Alyn,
Miss Mary Thomas 2,	Lot Woodbury,
Robert Perkins,	Mrs. Jane Perkins,
Wm. J. Smith,	Mrs. Mary Ingalls,

**Births.**  
In St. Armand East, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Isaac H. Smith, of a son.

**Died.**  
Suddenly, at East Farnham, on Saturday the 2d instant, of Erythema Gangraenous, Mrs. ANNE HILL, consort of SAMUEL WOOD, Esq. M. P. P., aged 47 years. The remains of Mrs. W. were followed to the cemetery on Monday the 4th instant, by a large concourse of friends & acquaintances, testifying by their sympathy, to the high estimation in which she was held for her sterling virtues & numberless acts of benevolence. —COM. BY A FRIEND.  
Printers in Vermont will please notice, &c.

#### Notice.

THE British American Land Company have erected, at the County Town of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

#### Machinery,

on the River MAGOG; and having now established the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to

#### Woolen Manufacturers,

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artisans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER, where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.

September 4th, 1837. V3 21 4w

#### AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LAFRAMBOISE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.—On MONDAY the 25th of SEPTEMBER next, and FOLLOWING DAYS, will be sold, by Public Auction, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. by order, and for account of the Consigners, a consignment of as large and complete assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE, as ever was offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising viz:—

- Coronet Shape Seal Caps
- American do do do
- Oval do do do
- Canada do do do
- Coronet Shape Otter do
- Canada do do do
- American do do do
- American Shape Neutra Capja
- Jockey do do do
- Canada do do do
- Jockey do do do
- Canada do do do
- Plucked and Dyed French do
- Coronet Shape do
- Hair Seal Caps
- Long Hair Seal Caps
- Lucifer do do
- Imitation Lynx do
- Creamer do
- Real Jeannette do
- German Martin do

#### —ALSO—

Twenty cases Manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of—Chinchilla, German Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Real Martin, Mink and Lynx Muffs, Tippets, Mantillas, and Boas; Stone Martin Mantillas, Boas, Pellerines, and Bonnets; Swans Down, Squirrel and Jeanette Ruffs; and 200 lbs. Coney Wool, with 20lbs. Silver Muskrat.

#### —LIKEWISE—

Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutra, French Sable, Jeannette, Creamer and Fitch Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mittens.  
The Sale will begin each day at TEN o'clock, A. M. Terms liberal; and will be made known at the time of sale.  
The whole of the above mentioned Caps having been manufactured in this city, by experienced workmen, expressly for this market, are, of course, superior to any imported. The Ladies' Furs are of recent importation, and of the latest and most approved style and fashion, as well as the best workmanship; requiring only inspection to be duly appreciated.

#### —AND—

Immediately following the sale of the above, will also be sold at the same place and without reserve, for the benefit of their estate, the whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of the firm of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of sale.

A. LAFRAMBOISE, A. & B.  
Montreal, September 5th, 1837.

## Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of H. M. Chandler, in St. Armand, 1 four year old gelding horse; 1 four year old mare; 1 ten year old mare.

DANIEL INGALLS.  
St. Armand, August 28th, 1837. V2 20 2w.

#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

Office of Crown Lands, Department of Woods and Forests, Quebec, August 11, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL SALE of LICENSES to CUT TIMBER will take place at this Office on THURSDAY, the 7th September, at NOON. Upset price for Oak Timber, per cubic ft. 1 1-2d. Red Pine 1 1-2d. White Pine 0 1-2d. Spruce 2 1-2d. Non-enumerated Timber at the rate of £10 on every £100 of its estimate d value.

#### CONDITIONS.

One fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, for which a Bond will be required with sufficient sureties.

The whole payable in coins current in this Province.

Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the tracts on which they wish to bid for timber, to be filed on the day previous to the sale.

When Licenses are required on surveyed lands; the lots and ranges of the Townships to be specified.

Aug. 17. V3 2w

#### Office of Crown Lands, Quebec, 14th August, 1837.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the CROWN LANDS and CLERGY RESERVES which remain unsold, from the lists published on the 26th and 27th July, 1836, and 16th May, 1837, will be offered for sale, during the present year, at the times and places as follow, unless otherwise publicly notified:—Those in the Township of Dunham, Stanbridge, Sutton—at Dunham Place, on the 4th September, 2d October, 4th November, and 6th December;

Those in the Township of Shefford, Stogely, Ely, Brume, Farnham, Granby, Milton and Roxton—at Froste Village, on the 11th September, 9th October, 13th November, and 11th December;

Those in the Townships of Stanstead, Bolton, Hereford, Compton, Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Brompton, Orford, Ascot—at Sherbrooke, on the 18th September, 26th October, 20th November, and 18th December;

Those in Durham, Grantham, Eaton, Upton, Kinsey, Maddington, Stanfold, Somerset, Acton—at Drummondville, on the 25th September, 23d October, 27th November, and 27th December;

In Clarendon & Litchfield, at Clarendon, Bristol—at Bristol, Buckingham—at Buckingham, Lechaber—at Lechaber, Chatham & Wentworth—at Argenteuil, Grenville & Harrington—at Brownville, 7th Range of Chatham, Ireland, Inverness and Nelson—at Mr. Lauchlan Campbell's, Woodbridge & Lessard—at L'Islet, Broughton, Tring, Shefford—at Mr. Hall's Broughton, Newton—at Coteau du Lac, Gosford—at the Esand Office, Quebec, Information can be obtained on application at this Office, or to the respective Agents.

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Lands will be put up for sale in lots or parcels of from 100 or half a surveyed lot, to 1200 acres, or six surveyed lots, as may suit the convenience of parties disposed to bid for the same.

The lots will be offered at the upset price per acre, as published in the list already alluded to.

The biddings to be made in currency upon the upset price per acre.

A deposit of ten per cent. on the whole value of the purchase, to be lodged at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Thus until the whole price is paid, the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land.

In the event of the payments not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

The payments to be made in coins current in the province.

August 17. N3 20 3w

#### Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

#### FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring; (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 20th, 1837. V3 20 4w

#### LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber, and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.  
Shefford, 4th April, 1837. V3 2-12w

#### Temperance Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, will be held at the School House at Abbott's Corner, the Second Tuesday of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A Lecture may be expected.

By Order.  
JAMES AYER jr. Secretary.  
St. Armand, Sept. 4th, 1837.

#### Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

#### BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.  
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

#### GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

#### IRON, HARDWARE,

#### Groceries

#### &

#### Dry Goods!

#### THE

Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

#### NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices.

As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

#### Advertisement.

Office of the British American Land Co. Montreal, August 10, 1837.

#### THE HON. GEORGE MOFFATT,

in consequence of his intended absence from the Province for one or more years; and I, the undersigned, for other reasons, satisfactory to the Court of Directors, having resigned our situation as Commissioners for the Company, I take leave to give public notice, to all whom it may concern, that...

JOHN FRASER, late of Inverness, Esquire, a gentleman of known respectability, and of great experience;

#### —AND—

ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esquire, who has been acting as Sub-Commissioner in the Eastern Townships for the past year;

Have been appointed by the Court of Directors, under the seal of the Corporation, respectively, Chief and Junior Commissioners, in our place and stead, and are vested with all power & authority which we possessed.

All communications connected in any way with the Company's affairs in this Province, are hereafter to be addressed to them; at their Head Office in Sherbrooke.

PETER M'GILL.

Montreal, August 10, 1837. V3. 19-3w

#### A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

#### Commercial

#### HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6w



**The Absent Mother to her Child.**  
My child! my child!—I am not near thee now,  
To part the hair that clusters o'er thy brow,  
And to plant ten thousand kisses there—to view  
Thy fairy joys and ah! I to share them too;  
To watch thy golden slumbers when thou'rt laid  
In innocence's vesture pure arrayed—  
Like a tired bird within its warm sweet nest—  
And all thy raptures are composed to rest!  
And oh! to soothe thy little sorrows still,  
For infancy is not exempt from ill!  
Though soon effaced from its transparent thought  
The shadows there, by some slight grievance  
brought,  
While its expanding and upspringing mind  
Still forward flies and leaves all pain behind.  
My child!—the music of thy laughter now  
I dream of—but I hear not: o'er thy brow  
Wander then thousand meanings new and sweet.  
I may not see them—may not guide thy feet  
To spots of pleasantness, now that the Spring  
Tells to life each bright and blooming thing,  
Is bursting over England's golden fields,  
Till every bank a wealth of blossoms yields  
For childhood's dimpled hands! 'Tis glorious  
here  
In this warm azure Italy—most clear,  
Most exquisite the pure and perfumed air,  
The sky unshadowed, and the sunshine fair;  
And fair the almond blossoms clustered close  
Upon the loaded bough—while many a rose  
Trails its resplendent wonder, richly bowed  
Beneath its beauty as beneath a cloud.  
Along the trellised walk or fountain side,  
A dazzling trophy—Nature's loveliest pride.  
But oh! my child! my child! I fain would be  
Now wandering 'midst our English haunts with  
thee,  
Amongst those cowslip scattered fields so bright,  
They flash one glistening lake of living light.

#### Lower Canada.

### A PEEP BEHIND THE SCREEN.

An explanatory letter for those who will  
take the trouble to read it.

ON BOARD THE CANADA,  
Montreal, Nov. 27, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,

I hasten to place on paper over my signature a statement, perhaps not so brief as it ought to be, of the impression which my visit to Lower Canada has left on my mind, and of the motives, as far as I can trace them, which have influenced my conduct, especially during Sunday and yesterday. If I felt hurt at your turning your back upon me in your own lodgings last night, and because I had not acted the political part you thought right, refusing to take wine with me, and denying me the ordinary civilities, when I left Quebec, of a good night or good bye, I made every allowance for the situation in which my ignorance of the true character and manners of your brother members had placed you—and doubted in my own mind whether I could have behaved as well as you did under the same circumstances. Even now I am really sick with vexation.

Your Speaker, Mr. Papineau, has, for these twelve months past, urged me to come to Lower Canada; by letters the most friendly, kind, and conciliating—he even urged me to almost throw up the Mayoralty that it might not be a barrier in the way. This year the same solicitations have been continued in the same tone, and on the 3d day before I left St. Catharines for Quebec, I had your letter reiterating the same request, on your own part and on his. I instantly obeyed the commands of a man whom I looked up to as the champion of liberty in the Colonies, stopping only two days with my family, from whom I had been long absent, and having been long recommended to the leading reformers then at the seat of government, to draw out a letter embracing their political principles. The most distinguished gentleman among them did so, and others signed it, and I then urged Dr. O'Grady, a gentleman, whom we esteem, although he is as hot as pepper in the way of temper sometimes, to accompany me—painting, as my imagination had pictured your patriots, the kind, open, and generous Canadian character; he consented, and in five days we found ourselves in Miss Demoulin's little parlour (\* \* \*) your Speaker and others whom the press has delighted to honor.

Although I have not yet seen any reply to the letter I brought down, I found in a conversation the day after I reached Quebec, that there was no material difference in the avowed sentiments of those who call themselves reformers in the Province, which gratified me. And as Dr. O'Grady has since received your answer which I shall not desire to peruse until it can be read in the presence of those to whom you may have addressed it, one important part of the duty I undertook has been fulfilled; but not fulfilled with that warmth of friendship which Upper Canada might have looked for—after I had been ten days at Quebec and often requested if I could have some answer, you Dr. O'Callaghan, asked me whether I could not write your answer myself! I replied that I had not undertaken the delicate task either of penning or dictating the letter I brought down, and that I certainly would not act so ridiculous a part as to write at Quebec the answer for Upper Canada which I was to take up.

There were two matters to which I thought I could with propriety request the attention of your Assembly, namely, the Welland Canal in which you are joint stockholders with Upper Canada, and your citizens deeply interested, and the Post Office Department, the accounts and management of which are blended together for both Colonies. In the Welland Canal management I occupy rather an important situation, by the pleasure of the \* \* \* and the will of the Assembly declared in accordance with a late law. My attention during the summer had been called to a series of monstrous iniquities affecting the usefulness of the Canal, the character of the \* \* \* and the public funds. The Upper

Canada Assembly not long ago asked you to enquire and lend money—the Directors in their collective capacity this season reiterated the request—'Enquire and lend us for the Canal, money.' This then appeared to me the fitting time to expose, by the publication of the testimony of an accredited agent, and by the printing of a series of important official documents, those delinquencies which had placed Upper Canada deep in debt, retarded the reforms in the Civil Government which public sentiment has demanded, and enabled the unworthy to profit by a series of errors. I took an early opportunity to explain to Mr. Speaker the nature of the enquiry I wished your House to institute, and frankly confessed that if I were a member of your House I would not vote the Welland Canal a shilling—but earnestly hoped you would cause to be printed an extra number of copies of your report, for the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and the Stockholders here, and in England, and in New York, so that they might be ready, and those for Upper Canada placed in Mr. Speaker Bidwell's hands by the opening of our Legislative Session which will be next January. To all those propositions I received from the Speaker and from yourself a warm assurance that there would be no difficulty. Mr. DeWitt said the same, and I am not sure but that Mr. Leslie did so. Again, and again, and again, I brought the question before Mr. Speaker's notice, and again there was the approving nod. The Committee did not discourage me, and I toiled like a slave; up in my room at six in the morning—up sometimes at eleven, twelve or two in the night, perfecting and connecting the documentary and other evidence, replying to every question that was suggested, drawing out a table of contents, and arranging every thing for the press, in the sincere anticipation that there would not be a dissenting voice, either in the House or the Committee, to passing the compliment to the Sister Colony of printing some 400 or 500 extra for her, at an expense which could not possibly exceed £100 if the types were set—as they would be for your own journals.

A week ago you told me that the Speaker felt friendly towards me—I thought so too—but I did not like to mix public matters with personal feelings. Last Sunday morning, I begged however, that you would so far oblige me as to call on him at Mr. Lemoine's, and tell him that all was ready, and ask whether he thought that there could be any division of sentiment among the liberal members, as to the expense or precedent of printing an extra quantity for Upper Canada, as that was the only point I wanted to gain—and you did so. The reply of Mr. Papineau was, that such and such a number was unusual, that he would be in the Chair, and could take no part in the debate, and that unless the reasons you might offer would be satisfactory to the House, there might be opposition to my course not sanctioned by usage and custom. In short, to speak plain English, he threw cold water upon a matter, which up to that hour, he had professed to favor, and in which we of Upper Canada feel a deep interest.

I must here remark, that before this, there were of the members not a few, who spoke with great doubt and hesitation of the printing of the report at all—it was a matter out of Lower Canada they said—and your friend Scott was of this class, although, as he now tells me in joke—the Speaker, too, acquainted me of the disapprobation of his constituency at the former vote to the Welland Canal, and reminded me how difficult it was to produce unanimity in such cases. Why had he not the candour to do this at first? Politeness is pleasant, but sincerity to a stranger is yet more pleasant.

You remember that I drew out a resolution specifying the quantity and the way I was anxious the copies should be disposed of—'you said there was no need—it would all be right. If the Speaker wished to oblige us Upper Canadians, and thought I had asked what was right, he could have told you and me, 'I will be in the chair at four, and cannot speak, but as I approve of printing the extra quantity for Upper Canada, and as Mr. McKenzie speaks French badly, I will take five minutes trouble and explain the matter to some of the leading members before the hour, so that there may be no misunderstanding, which if it were to take place, would be reported in Upper Canada to the great injury of the Liberal interest.'

It was fortunate that the papers were not in the possession of the committee; I shall always be glad that I was not the medium through which Upper Canada was indebted to Lower Canada, under such equivocal circumstances, for the expense of an expose like that of the canal and the Government. I understood the committee contemplated a seizure of the papers and a punishment of me for contempt; yet I doubt whether any one of these documents could be strictly said to be in possession of the committee, as I had never delivered them in,—and by withdrawing all claim for aid, in my character of agent of the petitioners, I enabled the committee, if its members thought fit, to report that the petitioners, by their agent, admitted that the prayer ought not to be granted.

With regard to your own situation, it was unpleasant—and I shall ever regret having been the innocent means of bringing you into difficulty—any apology you would desire, I would be ready to make, but you will acknowledge that I could not well have done otherwise than I did.

I feel a deep anxiety with regard to the Post Office question, but it did not require

much shrewdness to see that the less I interfered in that, the better I would please your Canadian friends—I heard enough to learn that—so I took the hint, and absented myself on the Monday, but will be glad if your House will cause a copy of the evidence, report and documents to be placed in your Speaker's hands. I think as you are at head quarters, we are entitled to the information, but shall not ask or further suggest its being given.

(To be continued.)

**A Man Walking on the Water.**—On Monday the 4th inst. it was announced in one of the public prints, that the apparatus by means of which a man could walk on the water, might be seen at a hall in Summer street. Most of those who read the statement, conceiving it was intended as a hoax; they laughed at what they read, and thought no more of the matter. Some forty or fifty persons, however, went to the place of exhibition. They were incredulous, and expected to throw away the trifle asked for admittance. They were agreeably disappointed. To their surprise they beheld a very singular and valuable machine; and after receiving the explanation of the inventor, came away convinced that there was another wonder in the world; and that, at length, a man could walk upon the water! The proprietor told his visitors that on the 4th he would make a public experiment with his mechanism, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon they went to the wharves, and there, sure enough, they beheld the man, just this side of the forts; standing erect upon the water like one upon dry land. He was quickly surrounded by small boats,—some of which struck against him; he got into one, fearing the rest would run him down, and was soon after brought to town. The experiment was completely successful. He will make another experiment, and actually walk on the water, in front of the Chelsea house, this afternoon, as the reader will learn by this advertisement. He invites the citizens to witness his efforts, and does not ask them to pay him for the spectacle he will exhibit on the water. If any one wishes to examine particularly the apparatus, they can do so for a moderate fee at the hotel. Measures will be taken for keeping the small boats from interfering on the occasion.

—Boston Times.

#### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

#### STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,  
Elihu Cressett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg.  
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Abner Potter, Brome,  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, Lacole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Horace Wells, Henryville,  
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.  
Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas.  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.  
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississinoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

**A. V. V. Hogle,**

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.  
St. Armand West,  
July 31st, 1837. V3 17—3m.

### Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his

**CARDING MACHINES**  
are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself ready to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.  
Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

## St. Johns & Troy



### STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, I. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississinoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stansfield Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

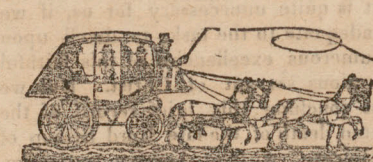
This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, and in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.  
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,  
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,  
H. BORTHE, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.  
February, 1837.

#### RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



### Mail Stages

FROM  
STANSTEAD-PLAIN  
TO  
ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 31-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

#### Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst., and until further notice.

From Montreal. From Laprairie. Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive. 9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M. 1 P. M. 3 P. M. 5 P. M. 6 P. M.

From St. Johns. From Laprairie. Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive. 6 o'clock, A. M. 6 o'clock, A. M. 9 A. M. 10 3/4 P. M. 2 P. M. 3 P. M.

#### ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal. From St. Johns. Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive. 10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M. 4 P. M. 2 P. M.

And from Laprairie, the Boat will leave on arrival of the Cars, and the Cars on arrival of the Boat.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d.  
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.  
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Rail road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered of the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill to Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

June 13. 3—6w.

### Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

**JAMES GILLIN,**

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

**\$73,60,**

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836; as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen F. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN F. JACKSON,  
JOHN JACKSON,  
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

## New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

**GOODS**

&

**Staple Articles,**

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP, V3-14  
July 18th, 1837.

## SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

**RUSSELL & ROBERTS,**

## NEW YORK & MONTREAL FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH, V2-53  
Mississinoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836.

## 2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, a heavy Stock of general

**Merchandize,**

and for sale Wholesale & Retailly

W. W. SMITH, V2-55  
Mississinoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836.

## NEW STORE AND

## New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

**Dry Goods,**

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS, Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

## For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

**House,**

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Port Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

## Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,  
25 do. H. S. do  
15 do. Souchang do  
10 do. Hyson do.

25 Bags Rio Coffee,  
25 Kegs Tobacco,  
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.  
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.  
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,  
40 Matts Capia,  
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,  
2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,  
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by

W. W. SMITH, V2-55  
Dec. 6, 1836.

## Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

**Tailoring**

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and test Northern and Southern low price of Cloths from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD, V2 11-1f  
Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836.